(vii) Government Museums.

1498. The Bangalore Museum continued to be popular and was visited by 4,32,870 persons during the year. A total number of 15,779 students belonging to 319 educational institutions situated in and around Bangalore visited the Museum.

1499. The Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore, presented a set of minerals and rock specimens of Mysore to the Mangalore Museum.

1500. The State dresses in vogue in rural areas, urban areas, palace and of the people of Coorg were supplied to the National Museum, New Delhi.

1501. Special attention was paid for the cleaning of exhibits in the various sections of the Bangalore Museum.

1502. The Government Museum, Bangalore, had a good number of journals dealing with Mythology, Natural History, Archæology and Art. Facilities were being provided for reference and study to interested scholars and other visitors.

1503. Sanction was accorded for opening a Museum in the Shreemanthi Bhavan, Mangalore, during the year.

1504. *Archæological Museum at Bijapur.*—The Museum was established by the former Government of Bombay during the year 1912. The antiquities represented in the collections of the Museum range from the early part of the 7th Century A.D. to 18th Century A.D. The sculptures, inscriptions and historical records constitute a valuable collection for study by the scholars and public.

1505. The Museum was housed in the Nagarkhana in front of Gol Gumbaz. The number of articles displayed in the Museum were 1,902 consisting of inscriptions, sanads, sculptures, portraits, metal works and jewellery, arms and weapons, earthenware, textiles, coins, etc.

1506. The average number of visitors to the Museum was 70,000 during the year.

1507. The development of the Government Museum, Bangalore as the State Museum for the re-organised State of Mysore was under the consideration of Government.